



THE FIRST OF THE ENGLISH

(Sir Humphrey Gilbert Hoists England's Flag among the Lawless Fishermen of Newfoundland)

From a painting by the English artist, R. Caton Woodville

THE Spaniards left most of northern America to be colonized by other races. Its real explorers were the hardy fishermen of England and of France. Soon after the year fifteen hundred, these fishermen, having learned of the discoveries of Columbus and other explorers, began to venture far westward in search of fish. They thus discovered the vast "cod banks" off Newfoundland, the richest fishery in the world, and thither they sailed year after year. Often they wintered on the bleak coast, or sailed southward from Newfoundland to the main continent and built their temporary huts in Nova Scotia or Maine. They were not educated men and they have left us no record of their daring voyages and wild experiences; but there must have been much of strife and shipwreck along those bleak coasts. Then at last England took possession of them.

One of Queen Elizabeth's most noted courtiers, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, was sent out to Newfoundland in 1579, to plant a permanent colony and rule as governor over the wild fisher folk of every nation. These received him with scant courtesy, and he soon went back to England for reinforcements. His followers, however, showed no such mastery over the stormy ocean as had the fishermen. Some of the colonizing ships turned back to England in fear; others were wrecked; and finally Sir Humphrey Gilbert himself was drowned at sea. The Atlantic took heavy toll of English lives in those first days.







POCAHONTAS

(The Indian Princess Rescues John Smith and Saves the Virginia Colony)


From a painting by the American artist, John G. Chapman

THE first successful colonizer to establish the English permanently within the limits of the United States, was that remarkable man, Captain John Smith. He was one of the colonists sent out to Virginia in 1607. When the nominal leaders of that tragic expedition had failed or perished, as did most of their followers, Smith took forcible command of the despairing remnant of the colony and carried it forward to success. He did this by securing the friendship of the Indians. Thus the English entered the new world not as conquerors like the Spaniards, but as suppliants, almost despairing suppliants, for the bounty of the Indians. Smith secured from them supplies which enabled the colonists to live until their own harvests were established.

These necessary supplies were not gained without serious danger. The story of Smith's rescue by Pocahontas is perhaps the most popular of our country's early tales. Smith had been seized by an Indian chief and was about to be slain, when the chief's young daughter, Pocahontas, interfered. Rushing to the block where Smith had been bound and where an executioner was about to dash out his brains, Pocahontas sheltered the victim with her own body and insisted that mercy should be shown him. Hence it was that her father not only spared the bold Englishman, but made friends with him.







Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/storyofgreatestn64elli>



THE SHIPOARD OF WIVES

A Shipload of Women Come to Virginia and Make the Colony Permanent

... ..

[illegible]



THE SHIPLOAD OF WIVES

(A Shipload of Women Come to Virginia and Make the Colony Permanent)

From an old American print

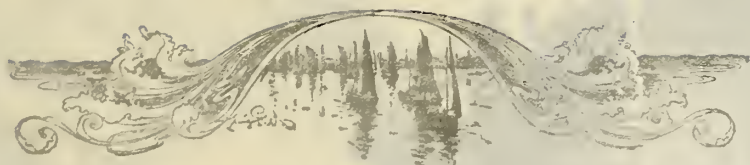
MEN may build houses but they must have women to occupy them, or there can be no permanent colonizing and no permanent life. Hence that first settlement of the English in Virginia was not an assured success until the quaint incident here depicted. In 1619 the merchants in England who were striving to make the colony a success, sent over a ship-load of young and virtuous women, ninety of them, to become wives to the colonists. So well-selected and charming were these young women, or so eager were the colonists for wives, that the entire cargo were seized upon instantly on their coming ashore. Weddings were performed upon the spot, and each eager bridegroom before escorting his bride to his plantation, paid the company upon the spot a goodly sum for his wife's passage across the Atlantic. Indeed, there were not enough brides to go round, and a second shipload was sent out with equal success the following year. Virginia became the permanent home of an English-speaking race who abandoned all thought of ever returning to England.

Thus the first English colony grew strong and prospered; and from it other colonies gradually spread out north and south, and peopled our Southern States.





From "The Settlers in the Settlement of America."



JOHN SMITH IN NEW ENGLAND

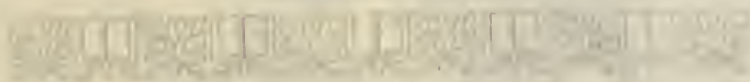
This ship is attacked and captured by Spaniards

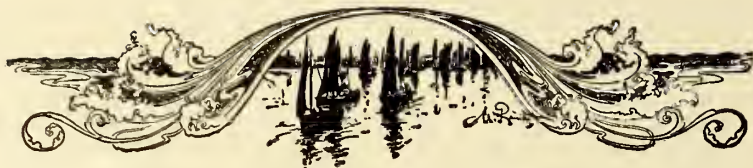
A scene from the life of the famous explorer, John Smith

WHILE Virginia was thus prospering, she had lost the man whose bold spirit had made her earliest success. John Smith returned to England, and as explorer and trader found himself a English company, which was authorized to colonize the American coast further north than the old Virginia. This company had sent a colony to the coast of Maine at about the same time that Virginia was settled; but the colonists, for the sufferings which they endured, had abandoned their venture. They had turned then to John Rolfe to form a new colony in Virginia.

Then Smith came and applied his energy and talent to the task. He reported to Rolfe the difficulties which he had found. The colony was not in a favorable position. The land was not fertile, and the people were not happy. He had found that the Indians were not friendly, and that the colony was not in a position to defend itself. He had found that the Indians were not friendly, and that the colony was not in a position to defend itself.

The colony was not in a position to defend itself. The Indians were not friendly, and the colony was not in a position to defend itself. The Indians were not friendly, and the colony was not in a position to defend itself. The Indians were not friendly, and the colony was not in a position to defend itself. The Indians were not friendly, and the colony was not in a position to defend itself. The Indians were not friendly, and the colony was not in a position to defend itself. The Indians were not friendly, and the colony was not in a position to defend itself. The Indians were not friendly, and the colony was not in a position to defend itself.





JOHN SMITH IN NEW ENGLAND

(His Ship is Attacked and Captured by Spaniards)

From a painting by the German artist, Hans Bohrdt

WHILE Virginia was thus prospering, she had lost the man whose bold spirit had made her earliest success. John Smith returned to England, and as explorer, adventurer, and trader, joined another English company, which was endeavoring to colonize the American coast farther north, in what is now New England. This company had sent a colony to the coast of Maine at about the same time that Virginia was settled; but the colonists after terrible sufferings abandoned their venture. There was among them no John Smith to force success from failure.

Then Smith came and explored the coast, and named it New England, and reported back to England enthusiastically about the land. He even on his own account started to establish a colony there in 1614. But the Spaniards claimed all the American coast; and while their ships seldom reached so far north, they just chanced to meet Smith's ship, and captured it.

The resolute adventurer was not daunted by this failure. He planned yet another expedition and got the English king to appoint him Admiral of New England; but then he was led into other fields of effort and saw no more of America. Hence the New England coast was not permanently settled until more than a dozen years after that of Virginia, though it must be remembered that there were always fishermen landing along its coast or wintering there, and a few trading expeditions groped cautiously along its shores.



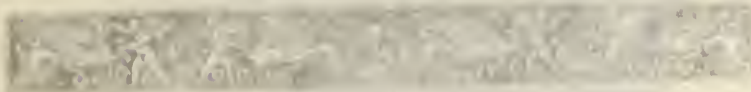




HUDSON ENTERS NEW YORK BAY
The first view of the city from the foot of Manhattan Island
The first view of the city from the foot of Manhattan Island

THE first view of the city from the foot of Manhattan Island, as it appeared to the eyes of the Dutch, was a scene of great beauty and interest. The city was then a small settlement, but it was the seat of a great trade, and the Dutch had established a colony there. The first view of the city from the foot of Manhattan Island, as it appeared to the eyes of the Dutch, was a scene of great beauty and interest. The city was then a small settlement, but it was the seat of a great trade, and the Dutch had established a colony there.

The first view of the city from the foot of Manhattan Island, as it appeared to the eyes of the Dutch, was a scene of great beauty and interest. The city was then a small settlement, but it was the seat of a great trade, and the Dutch had established a colony there. The first view of the city from the foot of Manhattan Island, as it appeared to the eyes of the Dutch, was a scene of great beauty and interest. The city was then a small settlement, but it was the seat of a great trade, and the Dutch had established a colony there.





HUDSON ENTERS NEW YORK BAY

(The Indians Watch Him from the Foot of Manhattan Island)

From a painting by the American artist, H. N. Cady

THROUGH this delay it came about that the second permanent colony along the North Atlantic coast of our country, was not made by Englishmen at all, but by the Dutch. Holland was at this time second only to England as a naval power. Spain's maritime strength was decaying, and that of France was only just begun. So Dutch trading ships, half merchant and half man-of-war came searching the new world. Most notable among these voyages was that of Henry Hudson, who in his good ship the "Half Moon," came in the year 1609 sailing up the waters of New York Bay.

Hudson was hoping, as so many of these early traders hoped, to find some way of passing the masses of islands which explorers still called "the West Indies," and penetrating beyond them to the real India, the land of spices. They did not yet realize that the intervening land was really a wholly separate continent stretching almost from pole to pole. So Hudson, finding the waters about New York all salt, hoped to penetrate through the mass of islands to a sea beyond. With this in view he sailed far up the Hudson while Indians watched him from Manhattan Island and the cliffs of the New Jersey shore. They even threatened him with attack. But he easily evaded them, managed to make friends and trade with them a bit, and returned to Holland to report the Hudson valley "as fair a land as can be trodden by the foot of man."







THE PURCHASE OF MANHATTAN

Peter Minuit, First Governor of the Dutch Colony, Buys the Land from the Indians.

From the painting by the English-born American artist, Alfred Frederick.

THEY were built upon Manhattan Island by the Dutch traders as early as 1614, and some of their men wintered in the next four winter years. The decision to claim a permanent right to the territory, to colonize it and hold it to the exclusion of the neighboring claims of Spain, was not reached until 1624, in that year was undertaken the step which marks the new colonial era, the sending out of women settlers along with the men.

The colonists having then been successfully established, Holland in 1625 sent out a regular official to reside in the new colony and act as governor. This was Peter Minuit, a man of great energy and ability, but was perhaps the most remarkable of the Dutch colonial administrators. Minuit was appointed to keep on friendly terms with the Indians, so he gathered them about him in return for a quantity of cloth and beads, and when a season from them an agreement that all Manhattan Island was to belong to the Dutch. The sale of the island, and a source of considerable profit to the Dutch, was the result of the sale of the island. Minuit said that he had upon his books no money for the sale. Yet it was a fact that he had no money to the Indians for the sale of the island, and he was to receive a sum of money for the sale of the island, and he was to receive a sum of money for the sale of the island.





THE PURCHASE OF MANHATTAN

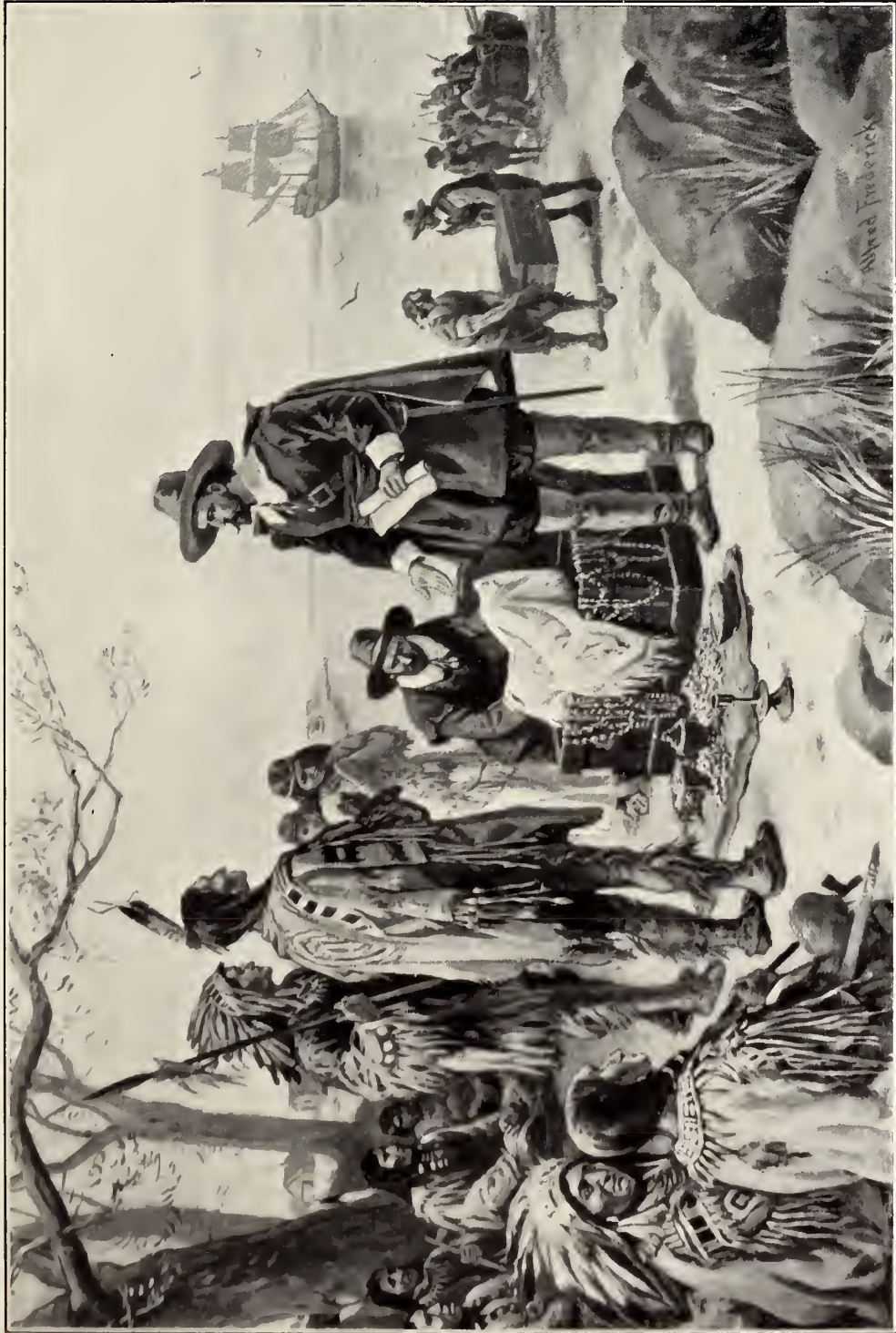
(Peter Minuit, First Governor of the Dutch Colony, Buys the Land from the Indians)

From the painting by the contemporary American artist, Alfred Fredericks

HUTS were built upon Manhattan Island by the Dutch traders as early as 1614; and some of their men wintered in the new land year after year. The decision to claim a permanent right to the territory, to colonize it and hold it forever in defiance of the far-reaching claims of Spain, was not reached until 1623. In that year was undertaken the step which marks permanent colonization, the sending out of women settlers along with the men.

The beginnings having thus been successfully established, Holland in 1626 sent out a regular official to reside in the new colony and act as governor. This was Peter Minuit, celebrated for carrying out what was perhaps the most remarkable real estate deal ever duly authenticated. Minuit was determined to keep on friendly terms with the Indians, so he gathered their chiefs and in return for a quantity of cloth and beads and other wares secured from them an agreement that all Manhattan Island was to belong to the Dutch. The value of that land to-day soars into unreckonable billions of dollars; the value of the goods the shrewd Minuit paid for it, he charged upon his books as twenty-four dollars. Yet the transaction was not unfair to the Indians, for the new goods which they received were to them a marvelous fortune in comfort and delight. Thus Dutch and Indians began the settlement of the ancient island of Man-hat-ta in mutual good-will.





Copyright 1902 by Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

VIII-50





A FIERY DUTCH GOVERNOR

Governor Kieft Quarrels With His Stolid Colonialists

From a postcard by H. Bonington

with the building which lasted to 1870.
 to prepare. The house on the subject was a two-story war-
 the ground to be used as a barracks for the army. It was
 the "new building" is connected with him, and that it
 was a common knowledge of his family, deriving from
 K. J. who presided over his business from 1837 to 1845. He
 "papered" was the third governor of the colony. William
 referred to another thing can be very easily understood, and such a
 where the Dutch are a most placid race, but when really
 of New Netherlands as it was called. Taken as a
 the sturdy Dutch colony which grew up in New York.
 (22) are the a print and statistical tables arranged in fol-

Now, the Dutch sold records of the land, not the land itself, and the Dutch government to the land, but as a mere assistant in a business transaction. From the wilderness the valuable land was taken to the hands of the colonists. So the colonies were the property of the colonists, and the Dutch government was a mere assistant in this business. The Dutch government was a mere assistant in this business. The Dutch government was a mere assistant in this business.





A FIERY DUTCH GOVERNOR

(Governor Kieft Quarrels With His Stolid Colonists)

From a painting by the American artist, G. H. Boughton

MANY are the quaint and whimsical tales narrated of the sturdy Dutch colony which grew up in New York, or New Netherlands as it was called. Taken as a whole the Dutch are a most placid race; but when really roused to anger they can be very angry indeed, and such a "pepper-box" was the third governor of the colony, William Kieft, who presided over its destinies from 1637 to 1647. He would summon the good burghers of his capital, thriving little "New Amsterdam," to consult with him; and then if they happened to disagree with him—as they usually did—he would turn the consultation into a furiously threatening harangue. He plunged the colony into a disastrous war with the Indians, which lasted for years.

Now, the Dutch settlers regarded the Indians not as enemies, rival claimants to the land, but as useful assistants in business, bringing in from the wilderness the valuable furs on which the profits of the colony depended. So the colonists formally petitioned Governor Kieft to end the dangerous and expensive Indian war. Kieft, however, persisted in his efforts to force the Indians to a submission they could not understand; and the war only ended when the home merchants in Holland finding their profits seriously cut down, summoned home the "little pepper-box" and sent out in his stead that most vigorous of New York's many governors, Peter Stuyvesant.







THE END OF DUTCH RULE

Stunguent Tries Vainly to Resist the English

From a letter to the Hon. W. H. Bond.

OF ELIZOR PIERCE. CHAPTER VII. was the
noted figure in the history of old Dutch New York.
He was a rich and influential "old Silver Age," that
used to call him, who ruled the colony with a rod of iron.
What all his first enemies, the members of New Amsterdam
demanded some share in their own government, he refused
them with scorn and defiance, telling them they were not
old enough to see to it, and with his far wiser rule, for
seventeen years he allowed no voice but his own to have any
say in affairs. He enjoyed the power of the colony and also
its territory, dividing out the lands who refused to settle
near him in New York, and holding with the English for
some time of the war.



THE END OF DUTCH RULE

(Stuyvesant Tries Vainly to Rouse His Burghers to Resist the English)

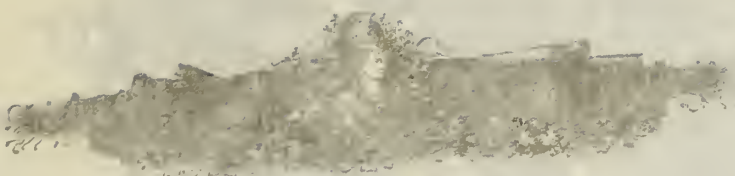
From a painting by the American artist, Wm. H. Powell.

GOVERNOR PETER STUYVESANT was the most noted figure in the history of old Dutch New York. He was a one-legged soldier, "Old Silver Leg" they used to call him, who ruled the colony with a rod of iron. When at his first coming the burghers of New Amsterdam demanded some share in their own government, he refused them with scorn and vehemence, telling them they were meddling fools to seek to interfere with his far wiser rule. For seventeen years he allowed no voice but his own to have any say in affairs. He extended the power of the colony and also its territory, driving out the Swedes who ventured to settle near him in New Jersey, and fighting with the English for possession of Connecticut.

At last, however, there came a time when he had to appeal to his discontented burghers for assistance. In 1664 a powerful English fleet appeared in the harbor of New Amsterdam and demanded the surrender of the entire colony. The city was ill armed and wholly unprepared. Yet the fierce Stuyvesant declared he would never surrender, and appealed to his colonists to help him in defending their homes. They declined flatly to attempt the impossible. At heart they were just as willing to be ruled by England as by their domestic tyrant. So, though the governor raged and stormed, he could do nothing. The rule of the colony was surrendered to the English, and its name was changed to New York.







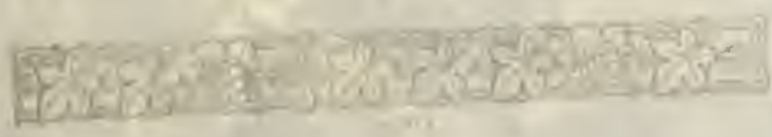
THE TURKISH LEAVE HOLLAND

The first C. M. S. of the Turkish Settlement in England, set forth from
their Exile in Holland

From a translation of the Turkish Settlement in England, set forth from
their Exile in Holland

BROUGHT HOLLAND this is not the first time that the
Turkish Settlement in England, set forth from
their Exile in Holland, has been the subject of a
book. The first book of the kind was published in
1840, and it was then that the Turkish Settlement
in England, set forth from their Exile in Holland,
was first brought to the notice of the public. Since
that time, the Turkish Settlement in England, set
forth from their Exile in Holland, has been the
subject of many books, and it is now a well-known
fact that the Turkish Settlement in England, set
forth from their Exile in Holland, is a very
important and interesting subject.

And now, we are about to publish a new book
on the Turkish Settlement in England, set forth
from their Exile in Holland. This book is the
first of its kind, and it is the only one of its
kind that has been published in England. It is
the only book of the kind that has been
published in England, and it is the only one
of its kind that has been published in England.
It is the only book of the kind that has been
published in England, and it is the only one
of its kind that has been published in England.





THE PURITANS LEAVE HOLLAND

(The First Company of the Puritan Settlers of New England Set Forth from Their Exile in Holland)

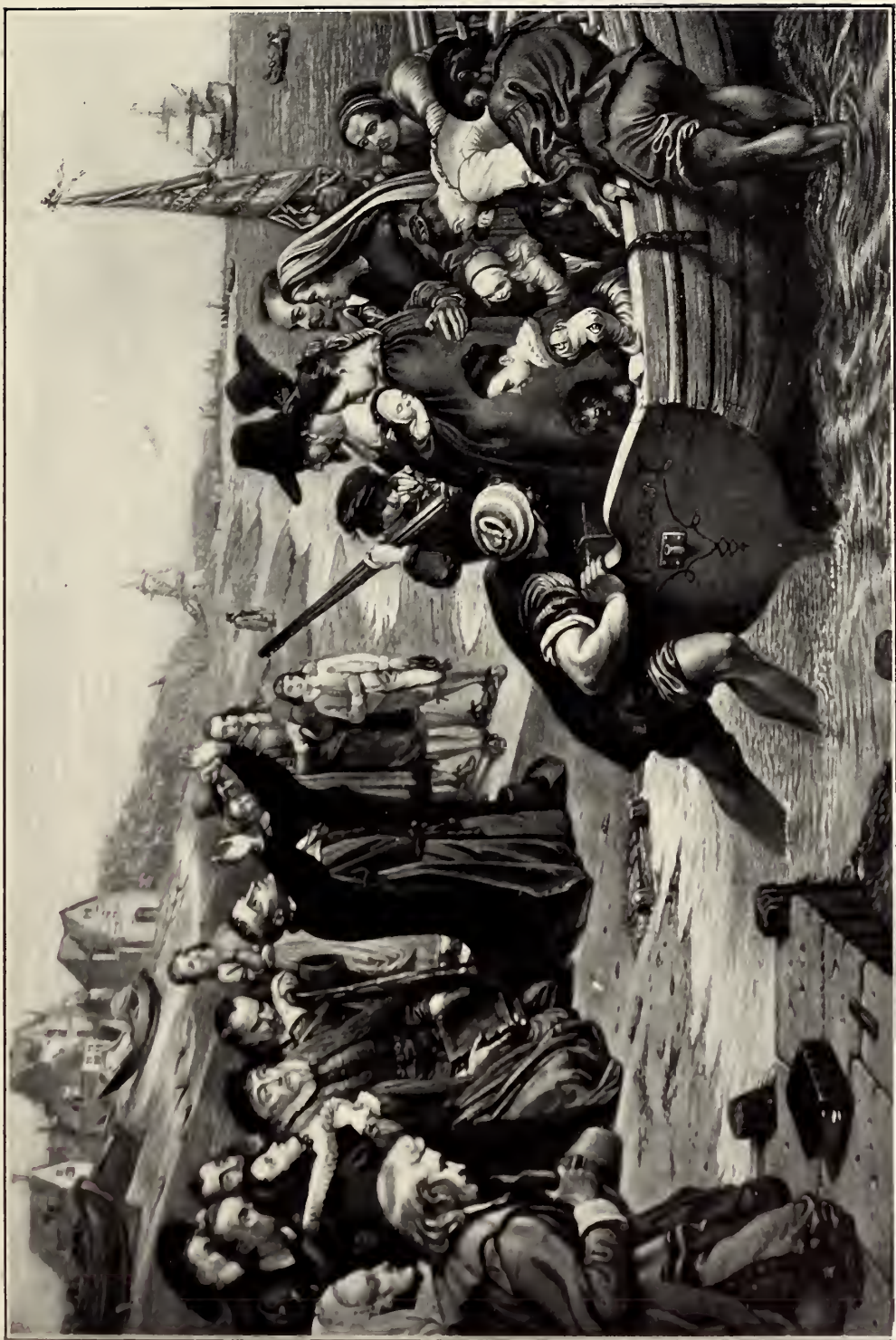
From a painting by the English artist, Charles Cope

BEFORE England thus seized possession of the new-world colony planted by the Dutch, she had built up another colony of her own, destined to be the strongest of them all, the leader at least temporarily in the founding of the independent American Union. This colony was Massachusetts or rather New England, the region of which Massachusetts was the center and Boston the metropolis.

The Dutch had also their part in the founding of Massachusetts; for it was first regularly settled by English religious exiles who, being forced to flee from England, settled in Holland. Finally the English king promised to leave their religion alone, if they would return to his dominion and settle in an English colony in America. This they agreed to do, and so set out from the little Dutch town of Delft and voyaged to England and thence to New England in their search for religious liberty.

Not all of them were able to leave Holland at once. They had only one seaworthy ship, the "Mayflower." Hence their leader and pastor, Mr. Robinson, remained behind with most of the exiles, sending off the pioneers with earnest prayers and promises to follow them when opportunity should come. The leader of those who actually set out was their "Elder," William Brewster. The men who ultimately became their chief commanders were William Bradford and the soldier, Miles Standish.







SETTLEMENT OF NEW ENGLAND
The Returning "Mayflower" leaves the Puritans to their Fate
A scene as pictured by the Puritans in 1620

I was there when the ship first brought the
Puritans to New England. When their ship the
"Mayflower" set upon its voyage, they purposed to
land somewhere in the north-east of the continent, and
in June 1620 they sailed. The vessel was a small
ship, and the weather was stormy. The passengers were
the ship's captain, family, and crew. New England was
then a wilderness, and the ship was in a danger-
ous position. The ship was blown off its course, and
the passengers were in a great deal of distress. The
ship was blown off its course, and the passengers
were in a great deal of distress. The ship was
blown off its course, and the passengers were in a
great deal of distress. The ship was blown off its
course, and the passengers were in a great deal of
distress. The ship was blown off its course, and
the passengers were in a great deal of distress.

It was a very hard winter, and only a few
of the settlers survived. The ship was blown
off its course, and the passengers were in a
great deal of distress. The ship was blown off
its course, and the passengers were in a great
deal of distress. The ship was blown off its
course, and the passengers were in a great deal
of distress. The ship was blown off its course,
and the passengers were in a great deal of
distress. The ship was blown off its course,
and the passengers were in a great deal of
distress.





SETTLEMENT OF NEW ENGLAND

(The Returning "Mayflower" leaves the Puritans to Their Fate)

From a painting by the American artist, A. W. Bayes

IT was chance or possibly secret treachery that brought the exiled Puritans to New England. When their ship the "Mayflower," set out upon its voyage, they purposed to land somewhere in the south, between the settlements already begun in New York and Virginia. But they started late in the year, the weather was stormy, the passage slow; and when the ship's captain finally reached the New England coast, he vowed it was impossible to go further. There is a chance that he had been bribed by the Dutch not to let his settlers establish themselves too near the Dutch possessions on the Hudson. Thus the Puritans found themselves set down in December on the bleak coast of New England, not far from where previous attempts at colonization had failed because of the terrible winters, in a land where only hardy fishermen had lived, and where even the resolute John Smith had failed to build a colony. Moreover the Puritans had no right whatever to settle in this land. Their agreement with the English king directed them further south and he had granted this region to another company.

Hence it was with many misgivings and only under stress of compulsion that the little band of Puritans settled themselves at Plymouth on the Massachusetts coast. Half of them perished before spring. Then in April their ship returned to England. The cruelly suffering survivors discussed returning with the ship, but finally resolved to remain and face every hazard.







THE FAITH MILITANT

Public Reading Against Indians While Going to Church

[illegible]



THE FAITH MILITANT

(Puritans Guarding Against Indians While Going to Church)

From a painting by the American artist, G. H. Boughton

AFTER that first terrible winter, the colony of the resolute Puritans at Plymouth began to prosper. More of the exiles from Holland came over; an agreement was reached with the English company nominally owning the land, and they also sent over settlers. These latter, however, were rough, irreligious fellows, who got on so badly with the strict Puritans that their leaders were imprisoned and sent back to England by force. The Puritans were determined to keep the rule of the new land in their own hands. Thus they developed in New England what is called a "theocracy," that is, a religious government controlled by priestly leaders.

This theocracy had to fight for its existence not only against undesirable English settlers but against the Indians. These had long been prejudiced against white men, by the treatment received from the wild fishermen who had sometimes wintered along shore. So the Indians regarded the Puritans with suspicion from the very first. Kindly treatment at Plymouth made some of them become friendly toward the settlers. But then came the other ruder Englishmen, who ill-treated the redskins and roused them to war. After that the colonists were never free from the dread of sudden Indian assaults. They were often attacked from ambush, and they had to carry their guns everywhere. Thus they worshipped God in the midst of warfare.







THE FAITH TYRANNICAL

(Roger Williams Driven from Massachusetts into the Wilderness Because of Religious Differences)

From a painting by the American artist, Alonzo Chappell

THE Puritan colony grew rapidly. About 1628 the English quarrel between the king and his Puritan subjects became so severe that thousands of them left England to enjoy the freedom of their faith in Massachusetts. Under them the town of Boston was established, and its wealth and population outranked those of Plymouth from the very start. Soon the older but smaller colony was absorbed in the larger one. Unfortunately, however, these exiled Puritans refused to grant to others the religious freedom for which they themselves had come to America. Their clergymen exercised the strictest scrutiny over the faith of their flock and severely punished any one who showed the least sign of religious disagreement with them. Thus the tyranny of Puritan Massachusetts became far narrower and more severe than the religious tyranny of England.

The most prominent sufferer from this severity was Roger Williams, perhaps the most notable of early New Englanders, the great "Apostle of Toleration." Coming to New England as a Puritan clergyman, Williams soon began to protest against the effort to constrain men's consciences. He was repeatedly punished, and finally in 1635 he fled from the white men to find shelter among the Indians. He was by no means the only man thus driven forth. Religious intolerance threatened to become the curse of the new world, as it had been of the old.





The United States—Beginning of Self-Government 1513

the control of the "London Company" had fallen into the hands of the Puritans, men who were opposed to tyranny, who believed in the equal rights of all mankind and who, a generation later, cut off their king's head and made England a commonwealth. These men looked upon Virginia less as a source of profit than as an experiment in government, a weapon wherewith to fight King James. They offered such liberal inducements that settlers flocked to the colony, and its population sprang at a bound from hundreds into thousands.

Most wise and generous, and most far-reaching in result of all the changes made by these Puritan share-owners, was the granting to the colony of the right to govern itself. Hitherto it had been wholly in the hands of royal governors, who maintained their authority by military force. Now a "House of Burgesses" was authorized. This was an assembly to be elected by the colonists from among themselves. It convened in 1619, and marks the beginning of free government in America.

The one thing above all others, however, which made Virginia prosperous was the growth in the use of tobacco. Smoking is said to have been introduced into Europe by Raleigh and his colonists. It is certain that the custom was copied from the Indians; and it spread through Europe with a rapidity which no other conqueror, no more beneficent reform had ever equalled. America is the home of tobacco. The open plains of Virginia proved peculiarly suited to its growth. The colony became the chief supplier of the tobacco trade of the world, and its wealth was assured.

In 1619 the Puritan owners made another shrewd and business-like move for the success of their investment. They sent over a shipload of healthy girls, "ninety agreeable persons, young and incorrupt," to become wives to the colonists. The maidens were not exactly sold; but each man who took a wife, was required to pay the company a heavy price for her passage from England. So welcome were the ladies, that the entire cargo was instantly paid for, and the marriages were celebrated on the spot. A second cargo was sent the following year. Adventurers who had always dreamed of a return to domestic happiness in England, settled down to make in Virginia a permanent family home.

A less desirable class of emigrants were the "indented" servants. These were at first criminals, whose punishment was their sale as slaves in America for a certain number of years. But so widespread became the desire of the overcrowded and homeless English poor, to reach this vast and comfortable Eden of the West, that many sold themselves voluntarily, agreeing to work in Virginia for sometimes as much as seven years, to pay their passage over.

Another memorable event which dates from this same important year of 1619, is the introduction of negro slavery into the colony. A Dutch trading

vessel happened into the James River with twenty unfortunate Africans on board. They were eagerly purchased by the richer colonists, and set to work upon the broad plantations which were everywhere springing up. Yet slavery progressed very slowly; in 1650 but two in a hundred of the population were African slaves.

And now came a new disaster, from which the infancy of the colony had been mercifully spared. The Indian "Emperor" Powhatan died. His people became fearful of the Europeans who were spreading so rapidly along the river banks, and crowding the ancient possessors of the soil back into the wilderness. A general massacre of the intruders was planned; and in March, 1622, the redmen burst like a thunderbolt upon the unprepared plantations scattered along the James River. Within a single hour nearly four hundred people passed from the bright security of happy life through the horrors of a bloody death.

Jamestown itself was saved, warned just in time by a converted Indian; and as the inhabitants marched out with their muskets, the feebly armed savages fled before them. Nevertheless, the blow seriously retarded the growth of the colony. Many of its more timid members returned to England; and the flow of emigration lessened. The picture that rose before the eyes of weary home seekers, was no longer the alluring vision of a peaceful paradise, but a nightmare of creeping, tomahawking savages. In Virginia itself the old terms of half contemptuous friendship between red and white passed away forever. From that time forward, the infuriated Englishmen hunted the Indians like wild beasts, and drove them to take refuge far off in the inaccessible depths of the wilderness.

We have no space to trace each step in the wavering growth of the colony. King James, eager for the profits of the tobacco trade and furious against the Puritan proprietors, took the ownership of the colony away from them in 1624. Toward Virginia itself, however, he professed great friendship, as did his son and successor King Charles I. The kings were content to gather the rich tobacco tax, and the colonists, leniently treated in every other direction, grew intensely loyal. They forgot their former Puritan benefactors, and in the English civil war espoused the cause of royalty. When Charles I. was beheaded (1649), Virginia refused to acknowledge the Puritan commonwealth, and declared the King's exiled son to be her sovereign. Royalists flocked thither, and the governor, Sir William Berkeley, seriously though unsuccessfully entreated the fugitive Charles II. to make Virginia his home and his dominion.

Cromwell was too busy in England to pay immediate attention to the defiant colony; but in 1652, he sent thither a powerful fleet. So stern were the

threats it bore, and so liberal the terms of concession, that the House of Burgesses yielded. Virginia acknowledged the supremacy of the Commonwealth, and was left to govern itself in everything. Berkeley retired quietly from office. The colonists themselves elected his successor, and for eight years they were absolutely self-governing.

Yet they clung to royalty. On Cromwell's death they re-elected Berkeley to office, and hoped for the restoration of King Charles in England. When that event actually took place in 1660, the colonists celebrated it with enthusiasm. They immediately voted to restore the royal authority among themselves, and to accept a governor appointed by the King. In the first gratitude of his return to power, Charles thanked the Virginians warmly, continued Berkeley in office, and, quartering the arms of the colony with those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, declared it an independent and equal dominion of his empire. Indeed, as Virginia alone had proclaimed him king in 1649, it acquired the name it has ever since proudly borne—the "Old Dominion."

At the close of its first half century of existence, Virginia was thus become an important State. Its territory, which had originally extended from Pennsylvania to Georgia, had been reduced by clipping off Maryland on the north; and soon after the Carolinas were divided from it on the south. Yet even within its diminished bounds it contained a population of forty thousand. A second massacre had been attempted by the Indians in 1644; but the four hundred persons slain were no longer a vital loss to the prosperous State. The Indians were driven still farther into the mountain wilderness, and ceased to be a terror except to the far frontier planters upon the edge of the rapidly retreating forests.

The happy land soon found occasion, however, to repent its loyalty to King Charles II. He made use of the royal power which had been so trustingly restored to his hands, to claim absolute ownership of the colony; and he conferred the vast domain as a gift upon some of his profligate favorites. These looked upon it only as a source of income, and laid all sorts of taxes and restrictions upon the inhabitants. The colony, too strong now to be absolutely destroyed, was harassed, impoverished, and crippled in many ways. Its people, except for a few favored gentlemen, grew more and more embittered over the betrayal of their confidence. Yet so loyal had they been that, as we know, it took more than a century of oppression to drive them to the point of open rebellion against England.

A lesser revolt did occur in 1675, but it was not against the King but against Berkeley, the governor of their own choosing. As he grew old, Berkeley grew more bigoted and selfish. He was making a fortune out of the fur trade with the Indians, and he therefore favored and encouraged them, until

they once more began raiding the frontier settlements. The colonists called on him for protection, and he refused to send troops to stop the massacres. Then under the lead of a young and vigorous gentleman, Nathaniel Bacon, the frontier planters armed themselves and marched against the murderers.

Berkeley declared the little band rebels, and sent troops against them. A widespread civil war ensued, in which Bacon's superior energy and ability gave him continuous advantage, despite the governor's reinforcements from England. In 1676, Bacon burned Jamestown, that it might no longer be an abiding place for the royalists. The town was never rebuilt, and nothing but its charred ruins now remain to mark the site of Virginia's earliest settlement.

Bacon died in the autumn of 1676 and his followers, left without a leader, soon dispersed. Berkeley, restored to power, took a ferocious revenge, executing twenty-two of the chief men among the rebels. He would have gone still further had not the disgusted Charles II. recalled him to England. "The old fool," said the easy-going monarch, "has taken more lives in that naked country than I have in England for the murder of my father."



REPRINT FROM CAPTAIN SMITH'S "VIRGINIA"

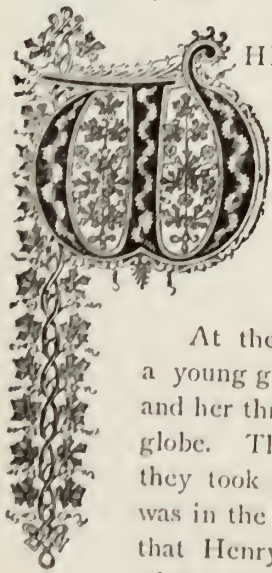


HUDSON DRIVEN FROM HIS SHIP BY THE MUTINEERS

Chapter V

THE DUTCH IN NEW YORK

[*Special Authorities:* Lamb, "History of New York"; O'Callaghan, "New Netherland"; Schuyler, "Colonial New York"; Wilson, "Memorial History of the City of New York"; Brodhead, "New York."]



WHILE Virginia was thus growing strong, and learning the lessons of self-dependence and resistance to oppression, other colonies were springing up around her, and passing through similar experiences. New York was settled by the Dutch. Its bay and harbor may have been seen by earlier explorers; but the first who entered and examined it, was unquestionably Henry Hudson, an Englishman sailing in the service of Holland.

At the close of the sixteenth century, Holland had risen like a young giant from her long war of independence against Spain, and her thrifty merchants began to extend her trade over the entire globe. Their chief efforts were directed toward the East, where they took possession of Java, Sumatra, and other islands; and it was in the old attempt to find a route to these by piercing America, that Henry Hudson sailed into New York harbor in 1609. He advanced up the Hudson, deluded by the saltness of its waters into the hope that it was a strait like that of Gibraltar or the Bosphorus, connecting with the ocean beyond.

Disappointed in this, he yet found rich profit in trading with the Indians. All through the pleasant month of September he lingered along the river, leaving on record for us that he thought this "as fair a land as can be trodden

by the foot of man." He explored the river beyond the Catskill Mountains, and sent a small boat farther than the present site of Albany. The Indians near the ocean he found dangerous and warlike, but those along the upper river welcomed him with eager and cordial hospitality, and Hudson treated them with a wise friendliness. They were members of the great Iroquois tribe, or "League of the Five Nations," by far the most powerful combination of savages ever known in America.

Only a few weeks before, Champlain, the French explorer, guided by some Canadian Indians, had come from the north, down the lake which bears his name, and met some redmen of this same Iroquois League. To please his Canadian allies, Champlain had attacked the Iroquois, shot their chiefs, and with the magic thunder of his gun driven their terrified braves to flight. Perhaps their friends, whom Hudson met, had already heard of this. At any rate his kindly treatment made them firm friends of the Dutch. They entreated Hudson to return the following season; and in later years the whole Iroquois League, resting on the support of their Dutch or English allies in the south, defied the advance of the Frenchmen from the north. It has been rather extravagantly said that Champlain's shot settled the destiny of America. It certainly barred the southward progress of the energetic and warlike French, who might otherwise have been the first to enter all our Middle Atlantic States.

Little realizing the importance of his share in this confusion of cross purposes, Hudson sailed for home, satisfied because he had made a profitable voyage. On the way, he chanced to stop at an English port, where the authorities, jealous of any trade with America, detained him as an English subject. His ship they finally allowed to return to Holland; but the well-known captain, they insisted, must sail under a British flag. The next year, therefore, he came in a British vessel to hunt once more for the Chinese passage.

He searched this time in the far north, discovered the vast ice-bound Hudson Bay; and being determined not to return home unsuccessful, he wintered on the Arctic coast. In the spring, his exhausted crew mutinied, set him and his supporters adrift in an open boat, and fled back home. Hudson was never heard of again. How he perished is unknown; but legend says that he and his crew still linger as spirits round the Catskill Mountains which he discovered.

His Dutch employers sent other skippers to build up the profitable fur trade he had started with the friendly Indians. As early as 1614 huts were built on Manhattan Island, and Adrian Block explored Long Island Sound. In 1614 or 1615 Fort Nassau was built not far from the site of Albany, and a dozen men wintered there, gathering furs from the Indians. When a flood

destroyed the blockhouse, Fort Orange was erected near by, and became the nucleus of Albany.

These little trading stations must not be regarded as colonies. Holland, having won a peace with Spain, was rather hesitant about laying formal claim to any part of the new world, over all of which decaying Spain still asserted a shadowy right. The Hollanders, however, were proud of their acquired possession, named it New Netherland, and when they soon again quarrelled with Spain, they determined to make of New Netherland a permanent colony.

In 1623 one hundred and ten men, women, and children were sent out, and settled partly on Manhattan Island, but chiefly around Fort Orange at Albany. These first settlers were "Walloons," a race more French than Dutch, who had been driven from Flanders by religious persecution. They were well content with their new home. Other emigrants followed, and in 1626 Peter Minuit was sent out to reside in the colony as its permanent governor. He selected Manhattan Island as his residence and capital, and pursuing the policy of friendship with the Indians, purchased from them their right to the island. For its entire area he paid them a sum which his thrifty employers charged up as "sixty gulden," which is equal to about twenty-four dollars. That surface is now as valuable as if it were covered with gold.

The Fort Orange colonists did not get on well with the Indians, and Minuit called all but a small defensive garrison back to the region around Manhattan. He named his town there New Amsterdam, and, to command the harbor and the passage up the river, built a battery where the famous "Battery Park" now stands overlooking the Bay.

The colony's advance was slow, and to stimulate it the Holland proprietors evolved the "Patroon" system. According to this, any man who would at his own expense plant a colony of fifty persons in New Netherland, should become absolute lord or "Patroon" of his settlement and the territory on which it stood. Several prominent Hollanders took advantage of the offer, and the Schuylers, Van Rensselaers, and others acquired those enormous estates which some of their descendants hold to this very day.

Minuit was succeeded as governor by the slow and heavy Wouter Van Twiller (1633-1637), and he in turn by the peppery William Kieft. Kieft quarrelled with the colonies which had sprung up on either side of the Dutch, scolded vehemently at his own too stolid settlers, and plunged New Netherland into the only serious Indian war of its early history.

This was with the Algonquins, the tribe along the lower Hudson. Trouble with them grew more and more serious for some years. Then in 1643 a bolder tribe of Indians attacked the Algonquins, and they, forgetful of their lesser quarrel, fled to the Dutch for protection. Instead of giving it, Kieft

sent his soldiers stealthily against the frightened suppliants, attacked them suddenly in the night, near where Hoboken now stands, and slew over a hundred of them.

The infuriated Algonquins threw fear to the winds, and turning against the Dutch set all their outlying settlements in flames. It is to be noted that the war, which lasted two years, never disturbed the friendship between the Dutch and the more northerly Iroquois. The struggle broke the power of the Algonquins along the Hudson, but it also seriously injured the prosperity of the colonists. They hardly dared venture beyond New Amsterdam. Many were slain, and all suffered losses. Both sides were glad to make peace at last. Kieft was recalled to Holland, and was succeeded in 1647 by Peter Stuyvesant.

The name of Stuyvesant is better known than any other in the story of New Amsterdam. He was a valiant and fiery old fighter, whose wooden leg with its silver bands gained him the nickname of "Old Silver Leg." He wanted to rule everything and everybody; and the blame for every misfortune that happened to the colony was therefore heaped upon him.

The settlers in New Amsterdam had very little voice in their own government. They were completely under the authority of the company of Holland merchants who had sent them out, and this "Dutch West Indian Company" had no such liberal idea as had prompted the Virginian merchant owners to create the House of Burgesses. The people of New Netherland demanded from Stuyvesant some share in ruling the colony, and the old martinet told them they were fools to think they could govern themselves. They then appealed to the Holland owners, but these very positively agreed with Stuyvesant.

Their support of him in other respects proved less warm. The rapidly growing New England colonies crowded upon the Dutch outposts in Connecticut. Stuyvesant, after resisting all he could, appealed to the proprietors for support. Their only response was the very good though rather impractical advice, that he should keep at peace with his neighbors.

To the proprietors' honor it should also be recorded that, when the governor would have introduced religious persecution into the colony, they forbade it, saying, "Let every peaceful citizen enjoy freedom of conscience. This maxim has made our city [Amsterdam] the asylum for fugitives from every land. Tread in its steps and you shall be blessed."

Indeed, it is worth while to note the cosmopolitan character which New Amsterdam or New York assumed from the very beginning. In other colonies, people of one race and generally of one faith settled together. The Dutch, having suffered so much for their own nationality and religion, were lenient toward those of others. Refugees flocked to them. We are told that as early as 1643 there were eighteen different languages spoken in the city of New

Amsterdam. And some years later, a writer, after mentioning over a dozen religious sects, including Jews, that worshipped there in peace, adds very frankly, "In short, of all sorts of opinions there are some, and the most part of none at all."

The city began to indulge in dreams of greatness. In 1652 the merchants of Holland wrote it a congratulatory address saying, "When your commerce becomes established and your ships ride on every part of the ocean, throngs that now look toward you with eager eyes, will be allured to embark for your island."

Nevertheless, as a whole, New Netherland did not prosper. Whether because of the narrow selfishness of the owners, the lack of political freedom, Stuyvesant's severity, or the fear of the Indians, the colony remained a trading community rather than an agricultural one. Fifty years after its foundation, it contained only about seven thousand inhabitants; and the majority of these were within the limits of New Amsterdam.

As Virginia and New England, the colonies on either side of New Netherland, grew more valuable, the existence of the latter became a serious problem to the English. It split their possessions into two isolated parts. They had never thoroughly admitted the right of the Dutch to be there at all; and at last, in 1664, Charles II. felt strong enough to drive them out. He sent a fleet under Colonel Nicolls, who sailed into the harbor of New Amsterdam and demanded the surrender of the colony.

Governor Stuyvesant stormed, but the citizens refused to help him. They hoped perhaps for the same self-government that the English colonies enjoyed. They certainly feared the effects of a bombardment upon their houses and goods; and few of them displayed any anxiety to preserve the profits of the Holland Company. So they persisted in a stolid inactivity which made their fiery governor powerless, and he had no recourse but to surrender his fort and colony. Nine years later, during a war between Holland and England, a Dutch fleet appeared off the Bay; and the worthy burghers, who had not found the British rule quite such a paradise as they anticipated, readily retransferred their allegiance to Holland. In another fifteen months, a European peace passed them over once more into English hands, to remain there until the Revolution.

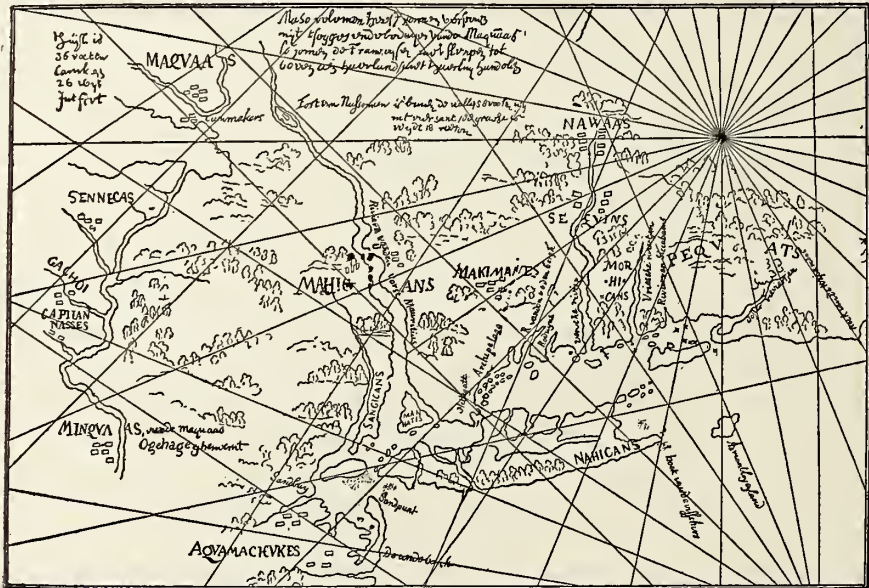
The English epoch in the story of the colony was fairly peaceful. King Charles presented the province as a gift to his brother James, the Duke of York, in whose honor its name was changed to New York. James left Colonel Nicolls, its captor, as governor until 1674, when Sir Edmund Andros succeeded him. Both were competent men. They encouraged commerce and gave the people a certain degree of self-government. But when the Duke of York became King in 1685, he proved himself a tyrant everywhere; and New York,

suffering with the other colonies, lost her shadowy independence. In England, James's tyranny cost him his crown, and the Dutch William of Orange succeeded to his throne as William III., 1688.

No sooner did news of this reach New York, than an uprising was headed by Jacob Leisler, a German shopkeeper and captain of militia. The evil officials of King James were driven out; and Leisler and his friends ruled the city for nearly three years. They made many enemies, and when at last (1691) Colonel Sloughter came out as a duly authorized governor from King William, Leisler and his chief adherents were tried for treason and sentenced to be hanged.

Their embittered enemies demanded their instant execution, but Governor Sloughter insisted on reprieving them until the whole matter could be referred to King William. Sloughter was, however, a heavy drinker, and some of the colonists, surrounding him while he was helplessly intoxicated, induced him to sign the death warrant. Before he had regained his senses, Leisler and his chief lieutenant were executed. King William vigorously condemned this, ordered a public funeral for the victims, and gave a pension to Leisler's widow.

From this time forward, New York was divided between two factions, whose mutual hatred was so deep that they were repeatedly on the verge of open warfare. From the democratic friends of Leisler descended the Whigs of the Revolution; from his aristocratic foes came the Tories.



THE EARLIEST MAP OF NEW NETHERLAND

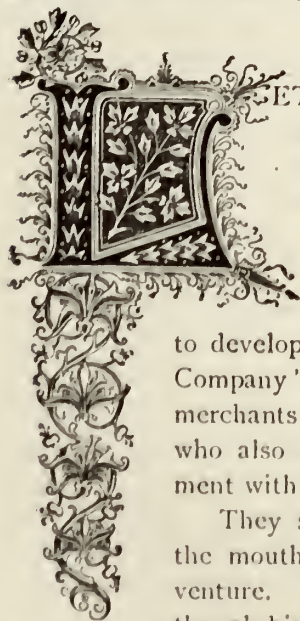


BREWSTER PREACHING IN PLYMOUTH

Chapter VI

THE PILGRIMS AT PLYMOUTH

[*Special Authorities:* Fiske, "The Beginnings of New England"; Campbell, "The Puritans in Holland, England and America"; William Bradford, "History of Plymouth"; Palfrey, "New England"; Ellis, "Puritan Age in Massachusetts."]



LET us now turn to the New England colonies which, although only third in the order of settlement, soon outstripped both Virginia and New York in population, and became the chief centre of colonial life.

You will remember that the name Virginia was at first applied to all England's possessions in America, and the "Virginia Company" was formed to develop them. It was divided into two sections, the "London Company" which planted Jamestown, and a company of Plymouth merchants who were granted the land farther northward, and who also in the same year of 1607 endeavored to make a settlement within their territory.

They sent out a party under George Popham, who selected the mouth of the Kennebec River in Maine as the seat of his venture. The winter proved unusually severe. Popham died, and though his followers do not seem to have encountered sufferings anything like as severe as those of the Jamestown unfortunates, they had no John Smith to hold them to their purpose. They grew disheartened, and early in 1608 returned to England, to spread an evil report of the inhospitable coasts.

In 1614 Captain John Smith himself was employed by the Plymouth Company to go out to their territory; but he was sent only on a trading voyage. He made the trip prompt and profitable, and, exploring much of the coast, prepared a map of it which is still preserved. It was he who first gave to the region the name it has since retained, New England.

Smith was an enthusiastic believer in the future of America, and he undertook the colonizing of New England as a private venture. His ship was captured by the Spaniards, and his private fortune thus swept away. Nothing daunted, he devoted himself to trying to persuade others to make the attempt. But the discouragement spread by the Maine colonists was too profound, and though Smith received from the King the title of Admiral of New England, he could do nothing more.

The colonization of our northern States was reserved for sterner and loftier men, the "Pilgrim Fathers" as we call them now. These were a congregation of Puritans, that is, Protestants of a more extreme type than was approved by the English Church and King. So far did this particular congregation, under their minister John Robinson, go in refusing to obey the church laws of England, that King James I. looked on them as rebels and drove them from his kingdom (1608).

They did not come immediately to America, but fled to Holland, that general refuge from religious oppression. There in Leyden they resided for several years. Most of them were poor country yeomen, who had to support themselves by any rough labor they could find; and their leaders saw with anxiety that their condition in Holland became less and less prosperous. It seemed likely that they, or certainly their children, would be dispersed, and their nationality become merged into that of the Dutch. The wanderers were proud of their sturdy English race, and they determined to seek another home. The thoughts of all men at that time were turning toward colonization; and the Pilgrims, as this especial band began to be called, entreated King James for permission to settle in the wilderness of Virginia, that is, America. James gave his consent somewhat grudgingly, promising not to interfere with their religion if they behaved themselves; and a charter of settlement was then secured from the same company that had sent out the Jamestown emigrants.

Since the Pilgrims were poor, they made a commercial partnership with certain London merchants, who agreed to undertake the expenses of their transportation and supplies. In return, the greater part of the profits of the colony for seven years was to belong to the Londoners. Not all the congregation came over at once. Mr. Robinson himself remained behind with the older and feebler members; and one hundred and two of the younger and hardier Pilgrims under the spiritual guidance of their chief elder, William

The United States—The “Mayflower” Compact 1525

Brewster, were despatched with their pastor's prayers and blessings to make clear the way for their comrades.

After wearisome and anxious delays, this famous hundred and two finally departed from the English port of Plymouth in the “Mayflower,” September 6, 1620. This was, of course, a late and unfavorable season for setting out; but the poor Pilgrims had no choice. The voyage was an unusually long and stormy one, and some of the fainter hearts were for turning back. It was not until November 9 that they sighted land off Cape Cod.

The purpose of the colonists had been to settle somewhere between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. That territory was now claimed by the Dutch, and perhaps the captain of the “Mayflower” had some understanding with Holland. At any rate, he claimed that contrary winds made it impossible for him to drive his ship to the southward of Cape Cod; and so perforce the Pilgrims landed on New England's shore. On such slight chances hangs the future of nations.

Now the Pilgrims, having procured their charter of settlement from the southern branch of the Virginia Company, had no authority whatever to occupy land in New England. They were mere “squatters,” vagrants driven there by the necessity of adverse winds, or a too cautious sea-captain. The London Company that would have governed them in the south, had here no jurisdiction; so they were under the necessity of forming a government of their own. Realizing this, they met in the cabin of the “Mayflower” and drew up a solemn compact of self-government. The Virginia House of Burgesses already existed, but that had been a gift to the people from the London Company. This “Mayflower” compact was the first written agreement in history made by a free people for their own government.

The famous document was signed by every adult male among the Pilgrims. The whole number of signatures is forty-one, so that over half the little band were women and children. William Brewster, it is to be noted, was merely their spiritual guide without authority in earthly matters. They elected Deacon John Carver to be their governor for one year.

Over a month was spent in searching the coast for a fitting place to settle, and finally on December 11, the men landed at Plymouth, and began building houses. The winter proved mild for New England, but the colonists were not accustomed to the climate, and their food was poor and scanty. Lung diseases developed, and half the band, including Governor Carver, perished before spring. William Bradford was elected to succeed him. Bradford and Miles Standish, the soldier, proved the real leaders of Plymouth.

Under their encouragement the Pilgrims determined to persevere despite the awful visitation of death amongst them. In April the fateful decision was

made, and the "Mayflower" was sent back to England without them, to bring over their friends. A shipload of these arrived during the summer.

That first winter had been the period of trial, and after it the Pilgrims were fairly prosperous. They were by no means the first white men to land in New England. As we have seen, trading and fishing ships had been fairly numerous along the coast. The Indians had learned to know and to fear the whites, and at first kept carefully away from these newcomers. They appeared in the distance, but all the friendly gestures of Standish and his men could bring them no closer. When, however, they realized that the Pilgrims were not kidnappers, but intended to stay permanently among them, their attitude changed.

Probably it was a fortunate thing for the colonists that a terrible pestilence had swept over the New England Indians a few years before. Of the tribe that formerly lived in the immediate neighborhood of Plymouth, we are told that but a single member survived. Him the Pilgrims found later and made welcome among them. The first Indian they met, however, was a wanderer, Samoset, who in the early spring of 1621 walked out of the woods and saluted them in their own tongue, "Welcome, Englishmen." He had learned a few words from well-disposed British fishermen on the Maine coast, and he showed no fear of the white men. The favorable reception he met with at Plymouth soon induced his chieftain, Massasoit, to follow him; and a treaty of alliance was made between their tribe, the Wampanoags, and the Pilgrims.

Massasoit was to New England what Powhatan was to Virginia. For nearly fifty years he remained the colonists' staunch ally. He was not, however, the most powerful of the New England chiefs. Indeed, he himself had need of the Pilgrims' alliance, as a defence against Canonicus, the mighty sachem of the Narragansetts, a tribe of several thousand fighting men, whose land lay to the southward toward modern Rhode Island and Connecticut.

In 1622 Canonicus despatched a rattlesnake skin and a bundle of arrows to the colonists. This was an unmistakable threat of war, and sturdy Governor Bradford filled the skin with powder and shot as a reminder of the superior weapons of his people, and sent it back in defiance. It should, in fact, be kept carefully in mind that at this period the Indians were utterly incapable of waging open war against Europeans. Their stone arrows rapped harmlessly against steel breastplates, their stone tomahawks broke upon steel helmets; while against the far-reaching bullets they had no defence. Their only chance lay in secret ambuscades, which might catch these terrible white men without their arms. It was such an assault that Canonicus began secretly to contemplate.

A more immediate danger threatened the colonists from the dissatisfaction of their London merchant partners. No profits came to these men from their

business enterprise, and they began to look with sour minds upon the Pilgrims. When the beloved Leyden minister, Robinson, would have gone to his congregation, the merchants stopped him, declaring they wanted no trouble with King James, and would encourage no more religious rebellion. The unhappy pastor tried repeatedly, but never could reach his flock in America.

Other colonists, however, were sent out by the merchants, and were not at all welcome to the Pilgrims. The newcomers were wild adventurers, who came solely for gain and scoffed at the serious religion of Plymouth. After draining the Pilgrims of all the supplies that Governor Bradford would yield, the adventurers scattered along the coast, founding settlements of their own. The principal one of these was Weymouth, near Boston. Its members ill-treated and plundered the Indians, and it was upon them that the Indians determined to launch their first vengeance. Could the assault have been kept secret, as they intended, it must have been successful; but Massasoit revealed it to the Pilgrims, and despite their small liking for the Weymouth men, they determined to save them.

With only eight soldiers to accompany him, but with strong heart and resolute brain, Miles Standish marched north through the wilderness threading his way among the Indians. He reached the imperilled settlement and organized its defence. A number of Indians were slain, including one of their leading chiefs, and Standish returned to Plymouth in triumph, with the chieftain's head borne upon a pole. The only comment Pastor Robinson made upon the fight when his congregation wrote him word of it, was that he regretted Captain Standish had not attempted to convert a few of the Indians before slaying them.

The Weymouth colony soon broke up, and most of its dissatisfied members returned to England; but another party of settlers coming out in 1625 established themselves not far from the same spot. Their command devolved upon Thomas Morton, who called his settlement Merry Mount, and proceeded to make merry there with his followers, after the old English fashion. They erected a Maypole and danced and sang and drank liquor about its foot. Whether it was this that offended the solemn Puritans, or whether because of the more serious charge that Morton sold rum and firearms to the natives, they determined to employ forcible measures to be rid of him. Captain Standish marched his resolute little company of soldiers against Merry Mount, broke up the settlement by force, and shipped its leader back to England.

By this time the Pilgrims were at daggers drawn with their London partners. At first the colonists had honestly tried the same communal system which had been essayed in Virginia. That is, all land was held in common, all labored together, and the produce and profit went into a common stock,

most of which was for the benefit of the London merchants. But it was soon found that even Puritans would not work very hard for other people. The land had to be divided and each man given a plot of his own. This naturally failed to meet the approval of the London merchants, and finally in 1627 the shares of these were purchased by a few leading settlers. The colony became self-owning as well as self-governing. The Pilgrims could now invite whom they would, to join them. Members of their own sect were brought over. The population increased rapidly, and the prosperity of the colony became assured.



NEW ENGLAND INDIAN WITCH DOCTOR

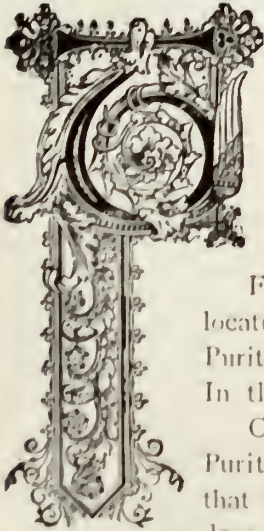


DESTRUCTION OF THE PEQUOD STRONGHOLD

Chapter VII

MASSACHUSETTS BAY

[*Special Authorities:* Barry, "Massachusetts"; Governor John Winthrop, "New England"; Goodwin, "The Pilgrim Republic"; Adams, "Three Episodes in the History of Massachusetts"; Judge Sewall's Diary; Upham, "Salem Witchcraft"; Ellis, "Indian Wars."]



THE oft-told tale of the devoted heroism and ultimate success of the Leyden Pilgrims at Plymouth must not be allowed to overshadow the really far more important settlement that was made to the northward of them. Boston and Plymouth are now cities of one State, but they had at first nearly a century of existence as separate commonwealths.

From 1622 onward a few scattering settlers, as we have seen, located around Boston Harbor. In 1628 quite a colony of Puritans came over under John Endicott and settled at Salem. In that year there began also a far more important movement.

Charles I. had come to the throne of England, and the Puritan or popular party there found themselves so depressed that they began to talk, as the Huguenots of France had once done, of a wholesale emigration to America. They secured a charter from the King; and in 1630 fifteen shiploads of them, comprising upward of a thousand people, sailed for Endicott's settlement on Massachusetts Bay.

These thousand emigrants were not the down-trodden, impoverished victims of persecution, such as landed at Plymouth. They were many of them men of wealth and education, of rank and social connections. Their ships bore all

that a colony might be supposed to need. John Winthrop, whom they chose as their governor, might from his own servants and personal connections have planted a settlement as large as Plymouth. Neither were they such extremists in religion as the Plymouth refugees, though their very action in abandoning England stamps the Puritans of Boston as among the most resolute and hardiest of their faith. They had many ministers among them, and some of these ranked with the ablest and most learned of England's churchmen. The clergymen were, indeed, the chief men of the colony; it was, as its members themselves declared, a theocracy, that is a government in the name of God, to be ruled by the laws of religion.

One other fact about this solemnly founded state of the British Puritans deserves consideration. The earlier colonies had been, nominally at least, governed by mercantile companies residing in England, and authorized to make such laws as they saw fit for their distant possessions. The great Puritan emigration to Boston Harbor began under a similar charter; but in this case the men of wealth and influence who procured the charter came to the colony themselves. Every adult male who of his own free will joined the colonists, was made a member or "freeman" of the company. Thus its owners and governors resided not in England but America; and though in name a mercantile company, in truth it was a republic, privileged by its charter to make what laws it would. This charter became to the descendants of the colonists the most valuable and the most prized of their possessions.

The colony was known as that of Massachusetts Bay, and the town of Boston became its port and the centre of its government. The first comers met the same difficulty as those at Plymouth in accustoming themselves to the climate. Over two hundred of them perished the first winter; a hundred more returned to England in despair. But the survivors were not to be discouraged. Emigration languished for a year or two; then additional severity in England revived it, and the discontented Puritans began to flock to Massachusetts. By 1640 twenty thousand of them had come over to join the new commonwealth.

The flourishing young State began to send out colonies of its own. Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the other New England States were mainly settled by this overflow from Massachusetts Bay. Some pioneers reached even to New Netherland, and caused its watchful governors, Kieft and Stuyvesant, such uneasiness as we have seen.

Meanwhile, Governor Winthrop and the ministers encountered no little trouble in guiding their infant theocracy. It was found that such stubborn consciences could not all agree. Men quarrelled over points of religious doctrine, which may seem trivial and scarce understandable to-day, but to them

were matters of the most vital import. The great principle of religious toleration was not fully understood as yet, and so the settlers turned persecutors in their turn.

Flogging, ear-cropping, branding, and at length in the case of the Quakers, death by hanging, were among the penalties inflicted for religious offences. Proclaimers of unsanctioned religious views were banished from the colony, either sent back to England or driven into the wilderness to depend upon the mercy of the Indians.

Difficulties also arose with the English crown. King Charles I. began to awake to the gravity of what he had done, began to fear this nursing-house of political and religious rebellion which he had permitted to be founded in America. As early as 1634, he appointed a commission which summoned the Massachusetts colony to return its charter for revision. No answer was given to this demand. Rather than obey, the governing council at Boston seems even at that early period to have determined on open revolt and independence. They knew the difficulty the King would find in transporting ships and armies to their shore; and they began military preparations, erecting fortifications, gathering powder and training their militia. All the colonists were warned that if war came, they must swear allegiance to Massachusetts Bay, not to the King, and this was to be enforced under penalty of death. Thus, a hundred and fifty years before the final Revolution, the Puritans of Massachusetts were prepared to make the break. Here was indeed a hot-bed of irrepressible revolt which King Charles had so unwittingly encouraged!

Perhaps it was fortunate for the warlike little colony, that matters did not at that time come to a final issue. The men who guided its destinies were diplomats as well as fighters, and without actually refusing to surrender the charter they managed to delay matters. They sent representatives, who pleaded and argued from law-court to law-court. Meanwhile, the Puritan party grew so strong in England itself that King Charles had no time to think of far-off New England. He had to face civil war with his Parliament, and at last, as you know, he very literally lost his head.

The military force which Massachusetts had drilled, proved of great use against the Indians. There was no trouble with the Narragansetts who had threatened Plymouth. These as well as the nearer and smaller tribes had learned the power of the white men too well to molest them. A more distant nation, the Pequods, who lived along the Connecticut River, had less palpable knowledge of the strength of the whites. The few outlying pioneers who ventured into Connecticut had much trouble with the redmen, who finally, in 1637, burst into open war.

It was feared that the Narragansetts would join the Pequods, and Massa-

chusetts despatched hasty word to Roger Williams, a man whom its sentence of exile had driven among the Indians, entreating him to use his influence with the Narragansetts to prevent the confederacy. Williams made a wild voyage over stormy waters in an open canoe, in mid-winter, to the stronghold of the Narragansetts. The Pequod ambassadors were already there with bloody hands and fiery eloquence, pleading with Canonicus, the great chieftain, to join them. For three days Canonicus wavered and Williams' life seemed at the mercy of the enraged Pequods. At last, however, his entreaties and pacific counsels prevailed, and the Pequods were left to take the warpath alone.

The force of eighty white men who first went against them, were mainly from Connecticut settlements, though some were sent by Massachusetts Bay. Under Captain John Mason the little band attacked the principal town of the Pequods, and after a desperate struggle burned it and slew some six hundred of its people. Many of the white men were wounded, but only two were slain, so immeasurably did their guns and breastplates raise them superior to their naked adversaries. A large force of Massachusetts Bay men soon arrived to help their friends; but as Mason himself says, the remainder of the war scarce deserved the name of fighting. The Pequods were practically exterminated, and the few survivors of the race were sold as slaves.

It was this war which first turned the thoughts of members of the various New England colonies to the idea of union. Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, the Connecticut towns, and New Haven, which was then a frontier colony by itself, formed a confederation in 1643. A federal council was appointed, consisting of two members from each colony. As Massachusetts Bay contained a population far larger than the other three put together, she felt her small representation in the council to be unfair. Her two delegates frequently refused to be outvoted by the other six, and the feebler members of the league had perforce to give way and follow the will of Massachusetts. For twenty years, however, the "United Colonies of New England" were the strongest power in America. Then in the face of more serious difficulties, the members of the league ceased to act together.

These difficulties arose from the overthrow of the Puritan Commonwealth in England, and the restoration of Charles II. to the throne of his father. During the period of the English Commonwealth, Massachusetts Bay, even more than Virginia, had acted as an independent State. Immigration from England had almost ceased after 1640. Indeed, the tide rather flowed the other way, many prominent Puritans like the governor, Sir Harry Vane, returning from the colony to take part in the English war. Massachusetts Bay never took any oath of allegiance or submission to Cromwell, as Virginia did. Perhaps that was not considered necessary from such staunch Puritans; but when mem-

bers of the Puritan Parliament offered to pass any legislation for the colony which its people might desire, the shrewd men of Massachusetts declined to have any laws enacted at all, lest these should afterward be quoted as a precedent, giving Parliament the right to interfere in the colony's affairs.

The restoration of the English monarchy in 1660, therefore, was received in Massachusetts with very different feelings from those which it roused in royalist Virginia. The news was first brought to Boston by two of the fleeing regicides, that is, members of the court which under Cromwell had condemned Charles I. to death. These men, now in peril of their own lives, turned to Puritan New England for refuge. The English government demanded their arrest; but the colonial officers managed to let them escape, and they remained securely hidden in one of the more distant settlements.

Meanwhile, a year and a half after Charles II. was restored, Massachusetts grudgingly acknowledged his sovereignty, at the same time asserting plainly her right of self-government, and petitioning him to reaffirm her charter. It was really a struggle of wits, for the King knew exactly what value to put upon this belated recognition of his power. Indeed, it was openly said among his courtiers that the confederacy of the New England colonies had been formed, not against the Indians, but against the King, and that Massachusetts Bay in particular was ready to league with the Spaniards, or do any other desperate thing to achieve her independence of England.

Therefore the crafty King decided to move slowly. He sent the colonists vague letters of friendship, and avoided any explicit statement either for or against the rights they claimed. In 1664 the fleet which drove the Dutch from New Amsterdam, stopped first at Boston. It bore commissioners authorized to regulate charter affairs in New England. Thus driven into a corner, confronted by a deliberate attempt to interfere with her charter, Massachusetts Bay refused to recognize the royal commission.

It had been hoped that the fleet would overawe the rebels, but its commander had neither the strength nor the orders to proceed to absolute force, and he sailed on to New Amsterdam. With the purpose of isolating Massachusetts Bay, the other colonies around her were treated with special favor. But the men of Boston refused to yield an inch; and the commissioners after many angry and exciting efforts to assert themselves, returned helpless to England.

The breach between King and colony grew ever wider, and Massachusetts flatly refused to obey more than one of his commands. Fear and laziness kept Charles from punishing this defiance by armed force. He had no wish to start another rebellion, and the strength of Massachusetts seems to have been much overrated in England. The marvellous, sudden up-springing of the colony with its well-built towns, its well-governed people, its many ships and

flourishing trade, had given rise to a whole crop of exaggerated tales about its wealth and power. So King Charles, making light of obstinate words, sought to overcome this "peevish folk" by fair flattery and subtle devices.

Then came King Philip's war, revealing how weak the colonies really were. This was the most terrible Indian war of colonial history. The savages had by degrees procured guns from the French and Dutch, and perhaps sometimes from English settlers as well. They had learned to handle the weapons too, and could at last meet the whites on something approaching equal terms. Massasoit, the staunch friend of New England, had died at a venerable old age, and his son, whom the colonists called King Philip, ruled over the Wampanoags and their allied tribes. He was both suspected and feared by the whites, yet there is hardly proof that he formed a deliberate plot against them. There were aggressions upon both sides, and finally his young braves could no longer be restrained, but flared into sudden and furious war (1675).

Once launched upon his desperate course, Philip displayed remarkable ability; indeed he has been ranked as one of the greatest men produced by the Indian race. He succeeded in drawing almost all the tribes of New England to his side. They burst in fury upon the settlers, and farms were burned, and women and children tomahawked, from Maine to the borders of Connecticut.

In most of these assaults the Indians made no attempt to stand against the whites in the open field. They followed what has since become the traditional warfare of their race, creeping like snakes through the forests, attacking solitary houses, firing from ambush behind trees. When, however, a sudden rush seemed likely to be successful, they did not hesitate. The defence of Brookfield (August, 1675) forms a story as thrilling as ever Indian writer has imagined. For three days such of the Brookfield settlers as escaped the first charge of the savages, defended their little blockhouse against shots, rushes, flaming arrows, and a wagon of burning hay pushed against the door. Their scouts sent for help were cut off. Finally one man made an almost miraculous dash through the surrounding savages, reached Boston and brought help. Eighty Indians were slain in this bloody little fray.

Another well-known tale is that of Hadley, where the frightened and bewildered settlers were falling back before the Indian rush, when a stern and aged commander with long gray beard appeared suddenly among them, organized and directed the resistance, and led a charge before which the savages fled pell-mell. Then the deliverer disappeared. Legend long regarded him as an angel, but we know now that he was General Goff, one of the hunted "regicide" judges, who had lain securely hidden in Hadley.

Generally the Indians were more successful. One body of eighty fighting men guarding a convoy against the Indians, were completely cut off near Deer-

field at a little stream, still called Bloody Run. At length the powerful tribe of the Narragansetts, tempted by Philip's successes, joined him; and the New England colonists felt that their hour of supreme trial had come.

By great exertions, an army of over two thousand men was raised and half of these under Josiah Winslow, the Governor of Plymouth, marched against the Narragansett stronghold at South Kingston, Rhode Island. The fortress there was the strongest known in Indian history, standing in the midst of a swamp and approached by a pathway of loose logs. It contained perhaps three thousand warriors, and the fight for its possession (December 19, 1675) was the most obstinate and desperate, as well as the most important, Indian battle in colonial history. It was not until their cabins were hopelessly aflame, and their huge stock of provisions destroyed, that the Narragansetts fled in despair. How many of them were slain was never known. Over two hundred of the whites were killed or wounded, and the survivors retreated in haste from the scene of desolation.

Another similar, though less crushing, defeat was inflicted on the Indians at Deerfield in central Massachusetts, after which they gave up the struggle. Most of them sought peace at any price. King Philip, however, rejected all terms. At the head of an ever dwindling band of followers, he kept up his ravages upon the settlements until late in the summer, when one of his own men betrayed his hiding place. He was surrounded, and in his effort to escape was shot by a hostile Indian. With his death ended this bloody war, which had lasted over a year, and had cost the colonies the lives of six hundred of their troops, who were the sturdiest of their young men, besides all the massacred women and children. The money loss was probably half a million dollars, an enormous sum for those days. On the other hand, the power of the Indian tribes in New England was broken forever, and most of the redmen disappeared.

The colony of Massachusetts Bay had refused all help from England during this trying time. Her very independence was now imputed to her as a crime, and advantage was taken of her weakness and exhaustion. She was once more formally commanded to surrender her charter. Once more, though helplessly now, and in desperation, she refused. The King instituted a law-suit against her in an English court completely under his control. The case dragged on for years owing to the distance of the colony and the King's constant hope that the people would yield to the inevitable. Finding that no lesser step would do, the court in 1684 finally declared the charter void. To soothe the angry people, one of their own number was appointed as the royal governor of the colony, and his rule was accepted in sullen despair.

Just at this period King Charles died, and King James II., an obstinate and uncompromising tyrant, succeeded him. Sir Edmund Andros was ap-

pointed governor of all New England, and he ruled it in the spirit of his royal master. For three years there was increasing tumult in Massachusetts Bay. Then came the second English revolution, which brought William III. into power; and the people of Massachusetts promptly seized Andros, made him a prisoner, and packed him off to England.

King William granted Massachusetts a new charter, though one that retained both royal and parliamentary power over her, and left her therefore less free than in the early days. It was at this time that Plymouth was united to Massachusetts Bay, and the two were made into a single colony. For half a century thereafter their career was one of almost uninterrupted prosperity. No serious shock affected them, if we except the witch craze which started at Salem in 1691, and in the course of a few months produced over four hundred accusations of witchcraft and twenty executions.

After 1660, emigration from England had somewhat revived, the natural increase of population was rapid, and it is estimated that before 1700, New England probably contained over 100,000 people, of whom 70,000 were in Massachusetts. "God," wrote its Lieutenant-Governor Stoughton, "sifted a whole nation that He might send choice grain over into this wilderness."



THE STORY OF THE GREATEST NATIONS and The World's Famous Events

will include the Histories of the following countries: *BABYLONIA and ASSYRIA, The HEBREWS, The PHOENICIANS, EGYPT, PERSIA, GREECE, ROME, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, ENGLAND and Its COLONIES, RUSSIA, SPAIN, CHINA, JAPAN, TURKEY, NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, THE UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, etc.*

Every one should read history, especially the young, because a knowledge of it is absolutely essential in all walks of life. So fully is the value of history recognized that over half the reading done in the world is historical. This is because the entire social organization of to-day is the product of the Past. By knowing the Past you can better understand the Present, and can more clearly foresee the Future. Hence you can live more comfortably, more wisely, and more profitably. Moreover History tells you the sources of all other knowledge, and makes human character and motives an open book.

A FEW REASONS WHY

THIS IS THE BEST HISTORY YOU COULD POSSIBLY BUY

1. It is entirely free from religious, sectional or political bias.
2. The tissue narrative makes it just a succession of stories.
3. The text narrative makes it thoroughly complete and reliable.
4. The story is simply told, easy to understand, scholarly, yet not pedantic.
5. There is no confusion; the story of each country is told by itself from start to finish.
6. It will end the complaints of your children that history is dry.
7. It is fully up-to-date, based on the most recent discoveries. The ancient history of a dozen years ago was all wrong.
8. There are brief chronological summaries so you can review and remember what you read.
9. There is a pronouncing vocabulary for each nation, so you can use the names correctly in telling others what you have read.
10. To aid the student in further reading, there is given for each nation a list of the best authorities and their best books.
11. The mechanical part is perfect, large clear type, highest grade illustrations, etc.
12. The books will last, for they are made of the best grade of paper, best ink, best everything.
13. The vividly instructive method of the modern motion pictures is here carried into history.
14. The pictures make the story appeal to the eye, and so aid the memory.
15. They form in themselves a complete history from which you learn unconsciously and rapidly.
16. Each picture gives dozens of details of costume, etc., which would take pages of text to describe.
17. The pictures include most of the famous historical paintings of the world gathered from every country.
18. Thus they form an art education in themselves, including the work of Chinese artists, Japanese, ancient Persians, Egyptians, and Babylonians, besides the work of such more modern masters as:

THE ITALIANS AND SPANIARDS

Michelangelo
Titian
Veronese
Corregio
Riva
Velasquez

THE GERMANS

Durer
Rembrandt
Rubens
Van Dyke
Kaulbach
Bendemann
Makart

THE FRENCH

David
Dore
Gerome
Cabanel
Bougereau
Tissot
Roche-grosse

THE ENGLISH

Hogarth
Turner
Martin
Alma-Tadema
Lord Leighton
Riviere
Hunt

THE AMERICANS AND OTHERS

West
Sargent
Abbey
Bridgman
Munkacsy
Piloty

and other masters too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION

1. The work will be completed in 81 sections of 24 pages of text.
2. Each section will contain 12 full-page illustrations and 12 pages of picture descriptions.
3. The complete work will contain ten photogravures printed on Japan-Vellum paper, several historical maps specially prepared and over nine hundred and fifty other full-page illustrations printed on enamelled paper, besides hundreds of text illustrations.
4. No subscriber's name will be received for less than the complete work, and no order can be cancelled.
5. The sections are payable on delivery, the carrier not being permitted to give credit or receive money in advance.
6. Subscribers removing or not being regularly supplied will please address the publisher.

F. R. NIGLUTSCH, 29 & 31 East 22d Street (near Broadway), New York